



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Milwaukee News.

We suggested, the other day, in a respectful manner as possible, to the Milwaukee News, that its efforts to keep up partisan feeling in the country ought not to be continued. We are met with the assertion that our paragraph is a specimen of a systematic effort to place that paper in a wrong position. We have made no systematic effort of that kind. What we wrote was based upon its article in the issue of the 23d inst., and had no reference to what any body else had said about the News. That was a base article, false in its inception and traitorous in its object. It was designed to keep alive bitter partisanship when there should be Union; and so far as it divided the people in the support of the constitutional authorities of the nation, in their struggle with those who would overthrow the government, it was just as bad as if the editor had personally raised his hand and given his means to aid the traitors. We will not make extracts from the News, (which might be done in abundance,) to prove our assertion, because in that way we would add that sheet in its object, which is the division and defeat of the Union cause in this country. Neither will we have any contest with the News at this time. The people can read, and judge of its position without any further comments of ours.

Let Baltimore be Placed Under Martial Law.

Washington city is safe against the attacks of the secessionists. The first thing now to be done by the government is the reduction of the city of Baltimore to a loyal position. It has rebelled against the nation's authority, and ought without delay to be made to feel that it can no longer aid the traitors and murder the soldiers going forward to help the president, upon his call. It will not do to have a city of 200,000 inhabitants, within forty miles of Washington, in the hands of the conspirators. It is dangerous, as they might at any time organize a secret force to aid Jeff. Davis, should he attempt the siege of Washington. Baltimore should be placed under martial law and governed by national authority, since the state and municipal governments are unable to do their duty, or are unwilling to do so. When this is done the guilty wretches who fired upon the national troops should be sought out and hung. They have committed treason and should suffer the penalty. Let the government do its duty sternly. This is mercy compared with a milk-and-water policy, which only encourages further treason and causes strife and bloodshed. Let Baltimore feel the iron power of military rule—she has needed it these twenty years.

The Importance of Cairo.

Cairo is more likely to be the scene of the first conflict between the Union men and traitors than Washington. The southwest is without food, and they know they will starve unless they receive supplies by the Mississippi. They also have an indefinite sort of fear that the fighting men up this way are not likely to be as squeamish about the consent of rebel or half-way Union states to permit them to put a stop to a commerce which feeds traitors, as seems to be the case at Washington. The secessionists know this, and are preparing in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, to make a sudden onslaught upon Cairo. We trust the governors of our north-western states will look to this and not wait for orders from Washington before they make a move, but act at once, for the defence of the upper Mississippi valley.

Daniel D. Barnard, one of the most estimable citizens of Albany, died in that city on Wednesday, being in his 68th year.

Geo. W. Tenney, formerly of the Free Democrat, has become a partner of Pat. Richardson, in the publication of the Times; at McGregor. Tenney is a republican, and Pat is a democrat. So to harmonize they are to make the Times independent. We wish them any amount of success, for they are both good fellows.

UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.—A correspondent at Rutland, Dane county, writes us as follows:

"From a northern gentleman who left Tennessee on the 24th inst., and who had been there at work for three months past, we learn that there are Union men in that state, and also in Alabama; that in some localities the Union men dare not say a word in favor of the Union; that the stars and stripes were flying at every little town along the way; that the secessionists relied in a great measure upon the division of the north as the means of giving them the victory, and are now not a little frustrated at seeing the north united; but still are determined to fight it through to the bitter end. That there were slaveholders who would vote for the Union, and speak for it, and fight for the stars and stripes if they were only afforded protection, and that vigilance committees were first organized to put down Union men on the 23d inst."

MILITARY ROAD.—Gen. Scott has declared the railroads between Philadelphia and Baltimore to be military roads. The order is as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS.—No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 19, '61.
The military department of Washington is extended so as to include, in addition to the District of Columbia and Maryland, the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and will be commanded by Major General Patterson, belonging to the volunteers of the latter state.

The Major General will, as fast as they are mustered into service, post the volunteers of Pennsylvania all along the railroad from Wilmington, Delaware, to Washington city, in sufficient numbers and in such proximity as may give a reasonable protection to the lines of parallel wires, to the road, its rails, bridges, cars and stations.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

By command—
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen.

BRAVE TOWNSMAN FROM BROWNLOW.—Although Parson Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig is not allowed the untrammeled expression of his patriotic sentiments, he plainly shows on which side his sympathies lie. He does this amid threats of assassination and menaces of all kinds against his person and property. He again announces himself as a candidate for governor of Tennessee, and says he is the only candidate who takes a bold, open and daring ground in favor of the Union, the constitution and the laws. He thus lays down his platform.

"We are for the Union as it is, first; for a border state confederacy, next; and for the southern confederacy, next, in any contingency, or under any circumstances that may arise."

In another place he says:
We are no Lincoln man—we neither admire him or his counselors, nor do we approve of his policy or principles, and we have the consolation of knowing that we did not aid in his election. But we do not deny that Lincoln began this war, or that he is responsible for the consequences and the bloodshed which may follow. Every paper in the fifteen slave states may declare for a southern confederacy, and charge the cause of this cruel and unnatural war upon Lincoln. We shall deny the fact, as long as we have our senses, and refuse, to the day of our death, to go into a southern confederacy, or to agree that honor, patriotism, or a love of country, influence us, will, hypocritical, corrupt and insincere leaders, who have plunged the cotton states into this revolution.

WESTERN VIRGINIA MOVING.—We are informed that there is a strong movement on foot among many of the counties west of the Allegheny, urging a general convention in this city early in May, to look to such action as shall be necessary in case of the movement of Eastern Virginia and other parts of the state against the government. The object is a new organization, either as a state or part of some other state under the federal flag. We have been requested by several of our friends in the back counties, to give the notice a prominent place in our columns, so that the Union men may promptly take such action in the premises as may be necessary. It is needless to say that we heartily endorse and encourage the movement.

Our citizens are enrolling themselves in the ranks, with a willingness and a will, which shows very clearly that the spirit that animated our fathers is revived in their descendants, and that we are not to be subjugated by the satraps of treason. And well may we be active and instant in preparing, for we know not how soon the impending danger will confront us. Now more than ever it is true, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.*

THE TRAITORS AT HARPER'S FERRY.—The *Wheeling Intelligencer*, of the 24th, says:

Harper's Ferry is still in possession of three or four thousand rioters, who seem to occupy themselves chiefly by drinking whiskey, yelling for Jeff. Davis and searching the trains, which latter operation is regarded as a "big thing" by the happy individuals who are too happy in having the important military exploit performed in their vicinity. The extraordinary size and length of the arms, which are not to be seen in the hands of the traitors, are not exactly guns, and yet not properly pistols, being a little too short for the one and not quite long enough for the other.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.—In conversation with an eastern gentleman, now in this city, who has spent the past few weeks in New Orleans, we gathered the important fact that the \$15,000,000 loan of the confederate states has not been half taken. We have repeatedly seen it stated in newspapers at the south that the entire loan had been taken—promptly taken—taken unhesitatingly and gladly—and that four times that amount could easily be raised in a month. But it is positively true, that on Friday last less than \$7,000,000 of the loan had been taken. And about the streets of New Orleans on that day handbills were posted up, notifying the public that the time had come to close the books for the loan had been extended. We learn that a vigilance committee in New Orleans and many other cities were calling on wealthy citizens and warning them that if they didn't give their money to the public service of the confederate states, they would be publicly posted and summarily dealt with. So much for the boasted southern loan.—*Chicago Post.*

UNION FEELING IN KENTUCKY.—A friend has shown us a letter from a leading citizen and slaveholder from one of the principal interior towns in Kentucky, dated the 13th inst., from which we are permitted to take the following extract: "The war news is the all exciting topic. We have some wide-mouthed secessionists that make a great deal of noise and fuss, but I think at least four out of five are in favor of union, and would like to see Kentucky remain quiet and take no part in the fight. I think Kentucky ought to remain as she is and say to the north, if you intend fighting the south, you can do so, but you can't pass through Kentucky, and we will stay the same to the south, and we will stay the same to the north with the olive branch of peace extended to both. My voice is for peace and for the Union as it was, now and for ever."

The people of Savannah, at last accounts, were pleasing themselves with the belief that Washington would be in the hands of the secessionists within twenty days. They also believe that New York city would fight against the government. All business was at an end. They were throwing up sand-bags at Fort Mifflin, evidently preparing an attack from the sea. Many business men and families have fled to New York, desirous of being out of harm's way. One of the New York line of steamers has been seized and another only escaped by stratagem.

Mr. S. W. Gager, who returned to Buffalo Monday evening from a visit to Chattanooga reservation, states that the Indians of that tract held a council on Thursday of last week, and unanimously voted to organize an Indian regiment, one thousand strong, to serve in the defence of the United States government.

Wisconsin Items.

The following have been appointed officers of the 1st regiment with the rank of lieutenant: R. H. Hewitt of Milwaukee, quartermaster, Harry Bingham of Madison, assistant do., W. J. Plows, Milwaukee, commissary and S. J. Brooks, Milwaukee, aid to colonel.

W. L. Utley has been appointed adjutant general, in place of J. A. Swain, who has resigned.

RIFLE COMPANY.—A rifle company, to be made up of sharpshooters, is fast filling up in Whitewater.

The ladies of Mineral Point have exhibited a truly commendable spirit of patriotism in their liberality to the Miners' Guard. They have made a beautiful flag to be presented to the company, and have procured a number of blankets and an amount of clothing for the volunteers.

The Milwaukee vigilance committee lately appointed by the chamber of commerce have been discharged and will be superseded by a secret police, who will be appointed by the mayor. This police will consist of thirty persons who will make it their special duty to keep a strict watch over the property of our citizens, and give warning of any indications of riotous conduct.

A gentleman was advocating secession in the streets of Oshkosh and said he was willing to fight for the "snake." A large crowd immediately squelched his secessionism by forcing him to silence. Wisconsin soil is not at all suited to the raising of Palmetto snakes.

Moses M. Strong was one of the speakers at the Union meeting in Mineral Point.

HON.—The Broadhead Reporter says that the citizens of Warren, a few miles from Broadhead, becoming disgusted with and indignant at a disunion bawler and Jeff Davis sympathizer, hung him on a tree near by until he was dead, as an example of what traitors might expect.

In Viola, a few miles from Monroe, (says the same paper), the citizens, for a like reason, tied a rope about a traitor's neck and drew him up a few feet, and on his pledging to abandon his "treasonable ways," and swearing allegiance to the government, let him down. He went up a disunionist, and came down a Union man. Traitors must beware! Treason cannot be allowed in our streets.

In Fond du Lac, \$3,300 have been subscribed to the relief fund; in Beaver Dam \$3,152.42; in Waupun about \$2,300, and in Whitewater over \$7,000.

Halbert E. Paine of Milwaukee has been appointed quartermaster of the second regiment of Wisconsin active militia, with rank of lieutenant, and E. M. Hunter of Milwaukee adjutant.

Last Thursday was the 100th birthday of Nathaniel Ames, the only surviving revolutionary soldier in this state. He resides in the town of Oregon, Dane county. He was a visitor in Janesville, last fall, and was called on by many of our citizens. A number of his neighbors called on him on his birthday, with the American flag, and gave him a serenade in the evening. He expressed the warmest devotion to his country. He has two grandsons in the Wisconsin regiments, and a son living in Janesville.

War Items.

Senator Wade of Ohio has enlisted in a military company as a private.

The Memphis Appeal has information that the ordinance of secession passed the Virginia convention by a majority of sixty.

Mr. Evans, the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, has been driven from that city by the traitors, and arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday. He declares he will return to the city if he can get a military escort.

The New York Tribune, on the authority of the agent of the Fall River line of steamers, denies the poisoning of Massachusetts volunteers with drugged brandy.

Maryland has eight powder mills, Virginia one, Delaware nine. There are none at all in any other slave state except Kentucky.

The question is often asked, what is a "stand of arms?" Properly speaking, it is a complete set of arms for one soldier, which would include the bayonet, musket and its appendances.

Dr. Metcalf, a dentist at New Orleans, has been arrested for treason by the secession authorities, for having said that Lincoln was a second Jackson; and that if he was in Lincoln's place he would lay Charleston in ashes, and that he would cut off Louisiana levees.

The clipper steamer Habana has been purchased by the secession government, and is now being converted into a war steamer at New Orleans. She will be called the Sumter, and carry 8 guns and a pivot gun.

In Canton, Mass., a mother, dying of consumption, bade her son go into the service of his country, though certain she should not live to witness his return.

ARMSTRONG GUNS SENT FOR.—It is reported in New York that the government has dispatched orders to England for twenty Armstrong guns, and that they may be expected in New York in an early day.

The government has in its possession quite a number of rifled cannon, after the model of the famous Napoleon rifled cannon.

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—Mr. Frazer, a Scotchman residing in Toledo, has offered himself and seven sons for enlistment.

We learn that there are 8000 troops in Springfield, Ill., and 2500 at Cairo. The Illinois boys are doing up the thing bravely.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that a certain clergyman of that city, "who is related to a prominent southern secessionist," (undoubtedly Rev. H. A. Wise, Jr.,) was kicked out of a barber shop under the Girard House, on Monday morning. While he was being shaved he indulged in a tirade of abuse against the Union, when the proprietor ejected him in the most summary manner, half shaved and much lathered.

The Mackenzie Straits are now open and large numbers of vessels have arrived from below.

Delaware.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

SIX sloops laden with gun powder were seized on suspicion of going to the south. The steamer Nashville has been taken by the authorities of Charleston. It is not known whether she was seized or purchased. A former lieutenant of the Harriet Lane was appointed to command the Nashville, and intends using her to intercept the California steamer. It is positively stated that it has letters of marque from Jeff Davis.

There is no blockade of Charleston. The city is quiet. Flour \$15 a barrel. Private advices from New Orleans certify that the attempt to negotiate the confederate loan was a signal failure, only sixteen hundred thousand dollars have been taken altogether.

Montgomery advises state that only 12 millions are yet taken. The soldiers are unpaid. There is plenty of provisions, but short of munitions of war. Four privateers from Mobile are already authorized.

Mobile papers state that Col. Harvey Brown commands at Fort Pickens, and has 1,000 men.

Beauregard was in Charleston on Tuesday. The war feeling is subsiding.

It is thought no more fighting will occur.

Boston, April 27.
Gov. Banks spoke for the Union to-day in Cambridge. Edward Everett and B. F. Hallett also made Union speeches. Everett said the Union must be sustained.

Several regiments are anxiously waiting a call to service.

New York, April 27.
Newspaper train starts to-morrow, and every Sunday morning for Albany over the Hudson road during the war.

It is said the captain general of Cuba has snubbed the southern commissioners. He will not recognize any such power as the confederate states.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 28.
Special to the Herald from Havre de Grace, April 27, 3 P. M.—Left Washington this morning shortly after midnight, and hence am able to furnish you the very latest news from the national capital.

Washington is safe. No less than 18,000 armed men are at this moment congregated within its limits. The fearful suspense and apprehension by which all of its inhabitants from the President down to the lowest citizen laborer have been oppressed, was ended by the safe arrival on Thursday at 9 P. M. of the N. Y. 7th regiment and of the 2d and 3d Massachusetts regiments, and the Rhode Island infantry under command of Gov. Sprague, on yesterday afternoon. These troops, which preceded them, represent an aggregate of over 6,000 volunteers from the north, to which three more regiments from New York, 17th, 6th and 9th, and Col. Butterfield's 5th from Pennsylvania, a rifle battalion and artillery from Massachusetts that had arrived at Annapolis Junction last evening, were to be added by rail this morning. All the above troops had marched from Annapolis to the junction by the railroad.

The breaks in the railroad had been all repaired, and a train was sent clear through to Annapolis, to bring over the remainder of northern troops landed at that point, but after it had passed back, the track was again torn up by a secession sympathizer, so that on the return in the evening, the train was thrown off. A New York officer, whose name I was unable to learn, was severely injured by the accident.

The accident was at once related, and there is no doubt that the communication by rail between Washington and Annapolis is perfect to-day. The road will hereafter be strictly guarded, and no more secession outrages are likely to occur. Most of the northern troops suffered greatly from want of provisions and water on the route and at Annapolis; but their sick list is nevertheless small and their enthusiasm and devotion unaffected and unalloyed.

CAIRO, Ill., April 28.
Passengers from Memphis reported that a secret meeting of volunteers was held at Memphis last evening, and from hints thrown out it is believed that their purpose is to march on Cairo at once and attack the Illinois troops.

CAIRO, April 28.
A gentleman who left New Orleans on Friday morning furnished the following report. The whole country between Jackson, Tenn., and New Orleans is in arms. At every station along the road companies were seen drilling. They appeared destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot guns and rifles.

The telegraph lines are in the hands of the secessionists, and no one permitted to give information as to the movements of troops.

Leading secessionists in New Orleans are in hourly expectation of the news of the capture of Washington. Our informant was told that the north should hear no more news until the treasury at Washington was in the hands of the confederate troops, and President Lincoln and his cabinet prisoners. All the troops assembled around Fort Pickens are being rapidly moved north. The best of those originally designed for the reduction of that fortress have been withdrawn. It is not believed in New Orleans that any attack on Fort Pickens will be made for weeks to come.

CHICAGO, April 28.
A gentleman just returned to this city from a business tour in Alabama and Mississippi, stopping at Mobile Tuesday, reports that hundreds of men who had gone to Pensacola to take Fort Pickens, are returning home daily, disgusted and satisfied that it is impossible for the confederate states to capture that Fort. A large number of troops at Pensacola are sick and dying in the hospital from effects of fatigue, exposure and hunger. Informant reports the people of Alabama and Mississippi almost crazy with excitement, that the mob spirit rampant everywhere, and rendered daily more desperate in some localities by threatened famine and starvation.

IN view of events in St. Louis a regiment was sent from Springfield, yesterday, to occupy Alton. A bill for a \$3,000,000 loan for war purposes, and another bill to send 10,000 men into camp to answer the next call of the government are before the legislature. Both bills will probably pass to-morrow.

ANNAPOJIS, April 27.
Twelve thousand troops altogether arrived here. Three thousand more are expected to-night. The brig Perry is stationed at the entrance of the harbor, and the United States gunboat Fish Hawk is in the harbor.

A tug with the 3d Massachusetts regiment out receiving ship at Annapolis from Baltimore harbor, anchored at night, and the guns of Fort McHenry. Gen. Butler says that muskets are guarding every rail between here and Washington. The superintendent of the road was arrested for taking up rails.

FREDERICK, Md., April 27.
The governor's message briefly details the startling events which induced him to assemble the legislature.

He labored earnestly to induce the President to forego the purpose of passing troops through Maryland, but the reply was a military necessity rendered it unavoidable. He refused Gen. Butler consent to land forces. Protested against his taking possession of Annapolis railroad, notwithstanding our most learned and influential citizens admit the right of the government to transport troops over the road. It is evident that a portion of Maryland opposes the exercise of this right. His convictions are neutral position between the north and south. Maryland violated neither of either section, and we did all we could to avoid the impending war. He hoped Maryland might act as mediator. Cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the general government until it shall commit outrages upon her which justify her resisting its authority. Our geographical position alone forces us to this. This had been all the while the ground-work of his policy. He was convinced it had been approved by a large majority of the people. He appeals to the legislature, not to be swayed by passion but to act with prudence and with Christian-like temper. The senate passed a bill prohibiting the issue of notes and coins under a penalty. The senate adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the legislature will not pass an act of secession, but if the people desire it, it will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. The house has not acted thereon, but has appointed a committee to report an act calling a convention. Scott, of Baltimore, is the chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.
A steam tug pursued and captured the steam tug Wm. B. Avery on the Delaware Bay. She had recently been purchased here, supposed for the southern confederacy. The prize was handed over to the navy authorities.

PERRYVILLE, April 27.
A government messenger left Washington at 1 o'clock this morning and reports the track this side of Annapolis Junction torn up by the secessionists of the vicinity for two miles. It will soon be repaired. He predicted that morning to move 5000 troops to Washington.

BALTIMORE, April 28.
It is said that on Friday evening a pro-Union steamer with troops reinforced Fort McHenry. The United States recruiting ship Allegany is now at the Fort. Several vessels without the necessary passes were overhauled on Thursday in attempting to leave the harbor for examination.

PERRYVILLE, April 25.
No flags of any kind are permitted in Baltimore to-day. In consequence of a flag demonstration, and the Unionists determined on keeping their troops. Several regiments passed Annapolis Junction last night for Washington. 13,000 troops are at the capital and 5,000 more on the way.

FIVE carloads of fugitives arrived from the south to-day.

HARRISBURG, April 28.
The governor's message will recommend a stay law. He says Pennsylvania will open a route to Washington whether Maryland says yes or no to the Union. No hostile force will be permitted to lie between the capital and the loyal states. The rebellion must be crushed, the property seized must be retaken at every expense of treasure and blood. He recommends an appropriation of three millions, perhaps five millions. He makes a requisition for 21 more regiments, making a total of 38 from Pennsylvania. The governor recommends a reserve of 10,000 men.

ALBANY, April 28.
It is understood that Gen. John A. Dix will be appointed Maj. Gen. of the New York forces.

CAIRO, April 28.
Capt. Hayden is sick at the Big Muddy Creek Camp. There are 200 men there all suffering from the want of blankets. They should be sent immediately. We left them a portion of supplies of which we stood in great need. There are about 1,500 men here.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.
It is said that there is no doubt about the reason in Baltimore, and that a bold movement by government would receive earnest support from Union men if properly conducted.

Gen. Scott in answer to a statement of Gen. Harper, that Virginia would never suffer an attack from her soil on the capital, said he was very happy to have it confirmed, but he would not advise the government to desist from its present course in providing for its safety.

The Virginia ordinance of secession, just published, is received, accompanied by a schedule appointing the fourth Thursday of May for ratification by the people; also, prohibiting the election of congressmen not required by law, on the fourth of May.

The ordinance declares the constitution of the United States no longer binding on citizens of Virginia. The ordinance takes effect when ratified by a majority of the votes.

NEW YORK, April 28.
Advices from Savannah report several vessels waiting for privateer commissions, which were expected shortly. Recruits are pouring in to join the attack on Washington. All Unionists are overhauled.

The snarling schooner Howell Cobb landed troops and two cannon at Fort Carroll below Baltimore.

It is reported that heavy firing was heard on Friday afternoon in the direction of Ft. Monroe.

The Herald says the British minister sent a secretary to Montgomery, who carried information of the course England is to pursue toward the confederate states. It is pretty certain that the commissioners will not be received there officially.

The Herald's correspondent has it from high authority that Letcher has notified Lincoln that no Virginia troops will be permitted to march on Washington.

His purpose is to defend the soil of Virginia from aggression by northern troops; and he further says that he will not permit confederate troops to attack Washington.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation, saying that a considerable number of troops are coming to Richmond without notice and before their services are required. He prohibits any more doing so, but orders them to remain at home until required.

ROCHESTER, April 28.
A reliable gentleman just arrived here from Montgomery, where he left on Tuesday last. He says that Jeff. Davis has ordered the troops to start on the 23rd for Lynchburg, Virginia. There is great disappointment among the rebels in consequence of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

THE FEELING IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS.—A gentleman of Lexington, just returned from the mountains, brings cheering accounts of the great Union feeling prevailing. As an instance of it, he relates that the lieutenant governor, Thomas P. Porter, has an appointment to speak at Boston, Whitley county, which he undertakes to fulfill, and when the hour arrived he appeared upon a balcony to proceed, and the crowd below and near the court house ran up the stairs and stairs, gave them three cheers, and dispersed, leaving the orator "alone in his glory." The mountains, says our informant, are well nigh a unit against secession.—*Observer.*

THE POST OF DUTY IS THE POST OF HONOR.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 29.
The steamer R. R. Cuyler arrived last night from Annapolis with the frigate Constitution in tow with 150 midshipmen from naval academy.

HARRISBURG, April 28.
Special messengers from that city for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois with dispatches. War enthusiasm continues great as ever; general rejoicing in consequence of new requisition by the government.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.
Efforts are making at Washington to have Cassius M. Clay and N. P. Banks appointed Major Generals in the army.

WASHINGTON, April 28.
The President will, to-morrow, promulgate his proclamation extending blockade to the ports of Virginia and North Carolina for the same reasons as heretofore declared for blockading other southern ports. Capt. Stringham will direct general blockade movements.

Northern troops continue unobstructedly to arrive, both by river and railroad.

FREDERICK, Md., April 28.
Senator Mason, of Virginia, was serenaded last night. Mason responded, saying he was here accidentally and could not with propriety speak of Maryland politics, but could speak only on Virginia. He could say reconstruction of the Union was impossible. Virginia sympathized with Maryland and he was its representative.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, now here, has in his possession a letter from President Lincoln suggesting that Maryland, through its legislature, should agree to an armistice with the general government for six days.

A courier arrived here from Virginia, yesterday, communicating the fact that Virginia had united herself with the southern confederacy under Jeff Davis. The senate has hitherto acted as a unit and will probably continue to do so. In the house there is considerable diversity of opinion. It is agreed that it is necessary for Maryland to secede before the cause can aid and protection of the southern confederacy.

ROUTE now open to Washington, but passes by rail are hard to be got. Annapolis is strong for secession, but keeps quiet. The fortifications across the river, yesterday, were reinforced with federal troops and cannon. Immense mail just from Washington goes to Perryville by transports. Weather very warm.

NEW YORK, April 29.
The Herald's despatch says Gen. Lane is guarding the navy yard against designed incendiaries. Naval officers have made several scouting expeditions into Virginia, during which they captured secession rigs.

The Kansas company called on the President on Friday, who said if he had to choose between the maintenance of the Union and Liberty and the shedding of blood, there need be no doubt which course he would pursue.

Despatches from Philadelphia in the Herald say: "Passengers from Richmond say Gen. Green of N. C. had arrived there and ordered 30,000 North Carolinians. Gen. Thompson Flory had an interview with Gov. Letcher. The former has arrived and equipped 1,500 men."

Hundreds of troops are arriving from S. Carolina, Petersburg and Georgia.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, For reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th inst., a blockade of ports of seceding states was established; and whereas, public property has been seized, collection of revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers while executing orders have been arrested, held as prisoners or impeded in their official duties without due legislative process, by persons claiming to act under the authorities of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of those states will also be established.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
NEW YORK, April 29.
Ellsworth's Zouaves expect to leave to-day. Richmond papers contain the proclamation of Gov. Letcher, ordering the return of all vessels excepting steamers James and York, to their owners, and appeals to the people not to interfere. He discountsenances all seizures without legal authority, and appoints officers for the different rivers, to see the proclamation carried into effect.

The Wilmington, N. C., Journal of the 23d, states that the branch mint at Charlotte was taken possession of on Saturday, under orders from Gov. Ellis.

Troops are continually passing through Wilmington from South Carolina and Georgia to Richmond, and Gen'l Bonham and staff had arrived there. Gov. Ellis has called for 30,000 volunteers, and all organized corps are commanded to be in readiness on an hour's notice.

WASHINGTON, April 27.
Some excitement has been caused in diplomatic circles in consequence of the president's proclamation directing a blockade of the southern ports. It appears

ton, March 9th, 1861. E. T. LAWTON.
mar@dawit